The WEEKLY TRIBUNE, a very large paper, for the Country, is published every Saturday morning, at the sw price of \$2 per annum, in advance.

THE TRIBUNE.

The Great Dayton Convention-100,000 Whigs in Council-The West on Fire for Clay, a Sound Currency and Protection

Correspondence of the Tribune. DAYTON, Oct. 1st, 1842. Gentlemen: I want you to know something of or doings out West, and yet I hardly know how o inform you. In Dayton we've had a Convention,-No! The word is too modest, too tame entirely to express the idea. We've had a human flood, a DELUGE after the fashion of Noah's, a gathering together of humanity and mortal element never equaled in the valleys of the West nay! nor in the valleys, nor on the hill-tops, of the East, the North or South. Here were congregated MEN from almost every quarter of the Union, from Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Orleans, St. Louis, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, and onward and inward swept the circle, bearing every thing before it, until it centred in a mighty focus on the banks of our proud Miami. And not from the crowded jam of cities alone, not from the hot swarms of fierce politicians, and the dusty crowds of the vicious multitude that throng our large cities ;- No, we were not flooded with these. The perfect peace and harmony of the elements marked the charactet of the multitude. There were congregated the bone and sinew of the MIGHTY WEST, the farmer. mechanic, and laborer, who came up to hear the watchwords of truth; men who know their rights and show by indications too strong to be misunderstood, that they dare maintain them. They laid down their implements of husbandry, and, like the patriots of '76, assembled to vindicate and establish the rights of freemen. They left their farms,-the beautiful valleys and the hill sides poured forth their thousands, the whole West teemed with animated life, as if roused by the spirit of freedom and moved by its mighty breath. But my pen refuses to do its office. A specimen of the enthusiasm of the PROPLE I cannot give you. And the only way I shall approximate to a true description of the 29th, (no, I mean the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th of September,) will be to give you a few extracts from my diary. I am almost too tired to do even that, but here you have it :-

Tuesday, Sept. 27, begins to be decidedly em phatic. 200 streamers and flags with their mottoes wave beautifully over the city. 250 market wagons surround our market house, and thousands of our citizens are laying in food for feeding 100 and 200 guests each, as Joseph of Egypt laid up against the years of famine. Carriage and stage loads by the dozen are driving in. Already the streets of our little town present the hum of a crowded city.

Wednesday, 28th-Indicates a larger gathering than the Western country has ever witnessed. Delegations fill our streets. I can't begin to describe the various types and emblems that passed through our streets from every department of industry, and every branch of the mechanic arts. oid coons," their ingenious devices, and the various animate and inanimate emblems of Western interests, streamed aloft from a thousand standards. According to the law of elevation and depression, contraction and expansion, the Whigs being up, the Locos are down, in the mouth and neck. Whig Democrats have their upper stories lighted up with ardor and animation; Loco Demotrats have theirs lighted up with cigars " to banish their regret," and cheer their drooping, dis-

consolate spirits. At Night-Four stands in different parts of the city are now occupied by distinguished speakers who are listened to by thousands and thousands. I could not stop to hear them, but as I passed I caught sufficient of the fragments, and heard the long, loud bursts of applause, to learn clearly that the fire of 1840 is not only kindled upon the hearth stones of the country, but it is blazing towards Heaven, and glares most fearfully upon the enemies of the country. They read by its light the hand writing upon the wall. I have omitted to mention that our opponents had a GRAND RALLY on the 24th. The big calibred guns all present Allen, Weller, &c. A large estimate gives them about 1200 men in the rally, Daytonians, (Whigs and all.) Mr. Weller wound up with the appeal for Democrats to do as the French once did when their ship was sinking; "rally around your leaders to the ship goes down, cry, long live, long live, the Republic. So let us cry if our Democratic ship begins to sink, [and I guess it has.] Long live! long live!! our Democracy." But I digress. Speaker Southgate, of Ky. says the people of his State " must give back that banner.'

Thursday, 29th .- Immortal in story! Proud will be the memory of this day! 200,000 freemen assembled in the valley of the Miami to do honor and justice to their country, themselves, and their great Statesmen. Well may we be proud of the day, the time, the occasion, the object. Old Rome herself has rung her proudest hurrahs o'er scenes far less brilliant and patriotic than this. The order of arrangement was given to the people days previous to the assemblage, that every one might have at least a glimpse of our "HAR-RY OF THE WEST," as they should pass by him in procession. Early on the day the tide began to flow rapidly onward. Hours rolled by, and still they came, the solid mass moved on their winding way like the lava stream from the exhaustless volcano. A solid mass surrounded the stand eager to see the great Statesman whose name they had so long revered. One old man forced his way to the platform, and stretching out his bone and sinew, grasped the hand of Clay. Says he, "I've come a long way to see you, I have heard of you often, but never saw your face before. May you live, and, like Washington, be a Father to your country. The compliment and the grateful wish were most appropriately answered.

This move caused a rush of people to shake the Statesman by the hand, and with great difficulty the marshals could succeed in restoring order. At this moment a gentleman (Mr. Crittenden, I believe) crowded up and informed Mr. Clay's attendants on the platform-Ohio's two sons," The Wagon Boy" and "Salt Boy,"-that it would take all day for the procession to pass, and " Mr. Clay must come down," for the sun was now high and warm. Accordingly we raised the cry, "CLEAR THE WAY FOR HENRY CLAY." An open ing was made and he attempted to pass, but a countless multitude of hands, like the spears and bayonets of armed thousands, presented an impassable barrier. They stood ready to grasp him as he passed; but he could not even start; they held him fast at the outset and would have crushed him with kindness. "Fellow citizens," said he, releasing his arm from their grasp, "I can not, I declare I can not shake you all by the hand;" and so saying he darted through the gauntlet line and despreased behind the closing gap of 10,000 free-men, and escaped through the files of the soldiery. The ground selected for speaking was an eleva-tion one mile south of the centre of the city. Two

WHW-YORK DAIN TRIBI

BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

OFFICE NO. 160 NASSAU-STREET.

FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR.

VOL. H. NO. 154.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1842.

o'clock was the hour designated; the time to be announced by the firing of a cannon. From 11 Council. till 2, nothing could be seen in the road leading thither, but one dense mass of human beings pouring forth from the city, swelling onward and upward to the point of destination; no, not a point but a seven-acre field of woodfand; and after all the disgorging from the city there still remained apparently as many as before. Daytonians were lost in the multitude. During a stay of more than two hours, I saw only three men of our city on the ground; they were like specks in the sand, scat-

tered islands in the wide expanse of the Pacific. After a number of brilliant and powerful addresses, the booming cannon announced the hour. Eyes glistened, blood leaped high through its channels, and hearts bent strong in many a breast testify before the country, with a brother-hood enas the form of the tall Kentuckian was seen moving through the sea of heads to the stand. After reading of resolutions, &c. by our Representative, R. C. Schenck, we listened to a speech of an hour and three-quarters from HENRY CLAY, which you will probably have. Calls long and loud were made for more speeches-" Corwin! Corwin! Crittenden! Crittenden!" Mr. Crittenden arose, but after a short time a rain storm approached and forced us to adjourn to the city. just what the Locos prayed for (if they ever pray.) They obtained it; but it was most auspicious for us on every account; it cooled the atmosphere, suspended the efforts of the speakers for an hour or two, by which they were invigorated, and the dust being laid and the sky clear, they went at it again with renewed energy, until

Friday, Sept. 30, when they continued till dinner, for the people were yet here and still willing and anxious to hear, for they listened attentively to speaker after speaker for many hours. Many distinguished speakers addressed us from Ken tucky; Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN, who resigned office, loving better "the welfare of Reme than the glory of Casar;" ex-Gov. METCALFE, AN-DREWS, SOUTHGATE; from Ohio, Tom, the Wagon Boy and Ton, the Salt Boiler, and twenty other Toms almost as good as they. We had good men and true from yours and your neighboring States. The mail is about to close and I must stop. I waited until the Convention was over before I sat down-to tell you how many were present; in

the words of one of our songs, "Hany body asks, how many in Dayton to-day-a-a, Tell them you really can not say-a-a." Mr. Clay says, of all the crowds in Europe elswhere he never saw one so great. A vast sea of human heads surrounded the platform, covering many acres; hats off, bald pates and grey, black heads and white, red heads but none blue-for we were all sober. Young and old we stood, shoulder to shoulder, and so will we march in October

SUDDEN DEATH .- Judge Eli Hutchinson, for merly a resident of this county, but more recently of Catakill, Greene county, arrived in this city on Monday evening by the day boat, and took lodgings at the American Hotel. At 9 o'clock in the evening he went to bed apparently in the best health. At noon vesterday, not appearing, his bed room was broken open, and he was found dead in his bed, having died in a fit of apoplexy. Judge Hutchinson was a director in the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank in this city. We believe he was [Albany Eve. Journal. never married.

FIRE .- A fire broke out last evening. It originated in Mr. Thomas Scott's Planing establishment, and rapidly extended to the Sash and Door actory of Gay, Dilworth & Co., the three stor brick smoke-house of Mr. Thomas Fairman, and to a lumber yard of Mr. Scott-all which were entirely destroyed. Several workmen, engaged in different establishments, lost their tools. loss is estimated at from \$6000 to \$8000. Only \$2000 insured. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. [Pittsburg Gazette.

Cost of WAR .- In the present war in India, 40,000 lives, British and native, have been sacrificed; and nearly \$\$3,000,000, according to Sir Robert Peel, has already been flung away. When the last reinforcement, now on their way to China, shall have arrived, the English will have 56 ships of war, 17 of which are steamers, in the Chinese waters, with from 40 to 50 transports and store ships, and 15,000 fighting men, besides marines, who may be employed on shore. They have already, slain 8,000 Chinamen and captured and destroyed 1,819 pieces of artillery.

Loco-Foco .- Neighbor A. how can you support the party that made the Bankrupt law. FARMER .- Neighbor B. how can you support the party that made the Bankrupts. [True Whig. The Loco sloped.

ONE CENT REWARD .- The Ohio Statesman, Loco-Foco, says the Loco-Foco party cannot support John Tyler for reelection, but adds, with great feeling, "IF he is sincere, HIS CONSCIENCE will REWARD him sufficiently! !

MISSOURI.-We believe it is a fact that this State has increased in population and in wealth more rapidly than any other. Platte county is a wonder. The Indian title has been extinguished only five years; and now, with the exception of St. Louis county, Platte is the most densely set- feel proud, which we may talk about, and which tled in Missouri. It is over 100 miles in length, must tell upon the whole West! [Cin. Gaz. and 60 in breadth, situated in the North-West corner of the State.

We learn from the Oxford (N. Y.) Republican that Charles H. Stower, whose rascalities at Boston we exposed a few days since, was arrested at Cooperstown on the 23d ult. Prior to his arrest at Ithaca, he forged checks to the amount of \$1300 on the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of New-York. which sum he obtained. He immediately set out for Buffalo, at which place he lost \$1000 in gambling. He then took a course southeast, and was overtaken by the Ithaca authorities at Cooperstown. He passed through Oxford on the 23d, in the custody of the officers. The Republican said "he had a fresh look, and quite an air of noncha-

The year 1782 gave birth to two of our most distinguished Statesmen-one a Whig and the other a Democrat-Daniel Webster and Martin Van Buren-one a native of the Granite, and the other of the Empire State. One has been elevated to the highest office in the gift of the people, and the other rickly deserves to be. [Boston Trans.

COMMERCE OF CLEVELAND .- Some idea of the magnitude of the commerce of our young city may be formed from the fact that the exports of Flour, Wheat and Pork alone during the month of September last, by sail vessels, exceed half a million of dollars in value. [Cleveland Herald.

S. REDFIELD, Bookseller and Sta-S. REDFIELD, BOOKSCHOL and Seekman-streets, has constantly for sale an assortment of Theological, classical and Miscellaneous, and Schoolbooks and Station-jezzur

FOUR DOLLARS AND A HALF. We are discharging, to-day, Peach Orchard Nut Coal of the first quality, which we will deliver free of cartage at Four Dollars and Fifty Cents per ton.

R. & B. SKIDMORE,

3 Washington, corner of Franklin-street.

ARD OIL .- 5,000 gallons fall strained Oil Manufactory, 167 Prince-street.

This Oil is well adapted to machinery, and burns as well as Sperm, being free from smoke and smell, and sells far a much less price than Sperm or Olive Oils.

LA PARSLOW.

Start not reader! It is even so. On the 29th day of September, 1842, one hundred and thirty thousand freemen, banded together by common feeling, and resolved to labor for the common relief, met together at Dayton, to pledge anew their faith to each other and their country!

What a multitude! What a cause, too, must that be which would bring so many together!-What a deep conviction in the bosom of that gathered throng of the necessity of a fresher and bolder effort to save the State and Nation from misrule and corruption? How must the people feel when, not from curiosity, not from any passing impulse, they quit their farms, and their work-shops, to ergy and earnestness, in the cause of the country This spirit is irresistible. Conquer it must and

A friend who was at Dayton has furnished us

with the following particulars: During Wednesday the people poured in like a flood. Delegations, large and small, were arriving, until late in the night, and, indeed, during the whole night. The committee had made ample arrangements; a large number of Marshals were stationed at the outskirts of the town, and as the people came in, they were sent direct to quarters pro-vided for them. The hospitality of the citizens of Dayton, including many of our opponents, was unbounded; the latch string was out. On the evening of Wednesday large crowds were gathered, and istened to speeches, from Col. Chambers, of Muskingum, Galloway, of Highland, C. M. Clay, W. Southgate of Kentucky, Bebb, of Butler, and

Walker of our city. But Thursday was the great day! And a day it was, such as I never saw before, and never expect to see again. Description would fail the most gifted pen here. Early the processions came thundering in; the tramp of horses, the banners floating in the breeze; the emblems of the different trades, numerous and all borne aloft; the earnest countenances of men and women; the shout of he multitude; the multitude itself-who can picture forth the scene! Neither pen nor pencil can do it. A man must have seen to realize it.

At 8 o'clock, when every street in the city was filled, and there seemed no resting-place for any, the procession was formed. This occupied a long time. When done, the order, 'March!' was given; and in solid mass we moved to welcome the great Statesman, Henry Clay, into the city He was met near the city, and, at 94 o'clock, reached the neighborhood of the National Hotel. Here a beautiful sight was witnessed. One hundred and twenty-five children, as the honest patriot approached, welcomed him with songs! Their sweet voices rang out in merry peals, and the multitude responded to it with the heartiest enthusiasm. After this, Mr. Clay occupied a stand for some time, as the procession passed by, welcoming him to Ohio, and in return receiving his salutations.

When the procession had passed, Mr. Clay re ired into the Hetel. Gov. Metcalf then appeared at the window, and delivered a speech-returning the thanks of Kentucky for the warm-hearted reception they had met with, and bidding all whe loved the name of American to rally together in defence of American liberty and American labor. His effort was a happy one-at once eloquent and powerful.

It was now near noon, and it was proposed that the multitude should take a repast. For this purpose we adjourned to the market-house; and here we found every thing we could desire. The inside

Main-street to the speaking ground, and from 12 moving people. So thick were they, that it was difficult for a carriage to get along! All who could hear now gathered round the speaker's stand. Mr. White, of Indiana, led off; Mr. Andrews, of Kentucky, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Crittenden. Gov. Corwin, followed. Mr. Schenck then read resolutions prepared by the Committee, nominating Henry Clay and John Davis for the Whig candidates for 1844. At this time Mr. Clay was one voice only, the shout went forth for the Statesspeech of two hours, plain, yet eloquent, he spoke, concealing no opinion, disguising ne wish, the multitude all the while listening with eager attention and breathless silence. And such a speech It was a master-effort of a master-spirit.

The day was now fast waning; but not so with the spirit of the people. They had heard much, but they wished to hear more; and so the evening was devoted to speaking. Ewing, and others of our leading friends, spoke; and then were heard manly voices in stirring song, rousing up the patriotism of all. And so passed the day! Glad hearts were made gladder by sympathy, and universal good feeling encouraged, and patriotism strengthened, and all this done without excess, or violence, or accident. It was, you may rely upon it, a glorious day-an occasion of which you may

To Celebration of the Introduction of the Croton Water .- At a meeting of the Joint Committee of the Common Council, appointed to make arrangements for celebrating with all suitable magnificence the introduc tion of the Croton Water in the City of New-York, held September 21st, 1842, the following Resolutions were unanimonsly adopted:

Resolved. That our fellow-citizens be and are hereby re spectfully invited to unite with the Corporation in celebra ting with all proper demonstrations of joy the accomplishment of this important work, on Friday, the 14th day of October next.

Resolved, That the Military, the Fire Department, the

Temperance Societies, Odd Fellows, Free Masons, and all other Societies in the City of New-York and its vicinity, the Mechanics, Artists, Manufacturers, Tradesmen, Merhants, and citizens of all other professions, be and are hereby respectfully requested to convene meetings of their respective bodies, and appoint in their behalf two representatives from each to meet the Committee of the Corporation in the Mayor's Office on the S9th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Resolved. That it be recommended to our citizens gener ally to suspend business on the 14th day of October, and that they be invited to join in the celebration.

HENRY E. DAVIES, Ald. 15th Ward,
G. F. NESBITT, Ass't Ald. 2d Ward,

G. J. DODGE, Ass't Ald. 11th Ward. B. H. ATWELL, Ass't Ald. 6th Ward WM. DODGE, Ass't Ald. 3d Ward, F. R. LEE, Ald. 17th Ward. E. D. WEST, Ald. 18th Ward, C. CROLIUS, JR., Ale. 6th Ward, C. W. SMITH, Ald. 7th Ward, DANIEL WARD, Ass't Aid. 18th Ward,

State of New-York-Secretary's Office, ALBANY, August 31, 1842 ALBANY, August 31, 1842.)
To the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York:
SIR,—Notice is hereby given that at the next General Election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be

New-York, Sept. 21, 1842. [3t law]

elected, to wit:

A Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State. A Senator of the First Senatorial District, to supply the vacascy which will accrue by the expiration of the term of service of Gabriel Furman, on the last day of December

Also, the following City and County Officers, to wit:

Thirteen Members of Assembly, and a Register, in the place of J. Sherman Browne I, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully, S. YOUNG, Secretary of State. The above is a true copy of a notification received from

MONMOUTH B. HART,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Sheriff's Office, New-York, Sept. 19, 1842.

All the public newspapers in the county will publish the above once in each week until the election.

See revised Statuter, vol. 1st, chap. 6th, title 3d, article, part 1st, page 140. MONMOUTH B. HART.

ASSOCIATION;

Or, Plan for a Re-organization of Society, IT The Editorship of this column is distinct from that of The Tribune. Letters on the subject are to be address post-paid, to A. BRISBANE, 76 Leonard-street, New-York.

LT Lecture.- A Lecture will be delivered This Eveaing at the Lecture Hall, 411 Broadway, at 75 o'clock. The subject will be The Theory of the Passions. The Lecture will be free.

J.T A special meeting of the Executive Council will ake place To-morrow (Saturday) Evening, at 7 o'clock. J. T. S. SMITH, Secretary.

Sprend of the Doctrine of Association.

We are happy to inform our friends here and in Europe, that the Doctrine of Association is spreading with rapidity in the United States. Numbers of persons in every part of our extensive Country have been gained to the Cause, and are propagating a sunbeam in the history of the past. Sands's Sarsapait-animated by an ardent faith that practical means are at last discovered for remedying the numerous Evils which exist, and of elevating and improving the condition of the People. Several Societies, similar to the one existing in this City-the object of which is to spread the Doctrine by Lectures and other means-have been formed in different States; quite a number of papers-over forty, we thinkare favorable to our principles, and frequently republish our articles. But the most important sign of the progress which the grand and noble Doctrine of Association and of Union and Concert of Action among Men, is making, and which is destined to replace the present system of Isolation, universal Onposition, or war in Trade and Labor, and ruinous Competition, is the large number of Associations which are starting into existence in different parts of the Country. But a year or two since, Association was hardly thought of, and now the feeling for it is working so strongly in Men that it is beginning to produce important external and prac-

The following Associations have been founded: One at Roxbury, Mass., under the direction of the Rev. George Ripley, which took the lead; a second one at Mendon, Mass., under the direction of the Rev. Adin Ballou; a third at Northampton, Mass., under the direction of Professor Adams; a fourth in Pennsylvania, by a body of Germans, under the guidance of Mr. Ginal, a German Divine; -they have obtained a tract of 37,000 acres of land, and are going on very successfully: they have mills in operation, and the Stock of the Association has, we are informed, advanced 100 per cent. since the first day of last January. In Broeklyn, our friends, under the direction of Mr. Little and some other gentlemen, have decided upon commencing practical eperations, and have made arrangements for a tract of land of 3,000 acres in Pennsylvania. Efforts are also making in other quarters to organ-

and Distrust, in which every man's hand is raised am entirely cured and wholly so, from the use of your medagainst his neighbor, and in which each individual of the market-house was appropriated to the la- is striving to forward his interests at the expense dies, the outside to the men; and the good farm- of all others around him. The old prejudice that ers of the neighborhood having killed of their best men must live separate, each in his own house, as and fattest beeves, &c., we had enough for all and if they were savage animals, is giving way, and a This over, the crowd began pouring out of reciprocal aid and good will, is beginning to warm feeling for association, for concert of action, for men's souls, and offer the prospect of a better and until 3 e'clock that broad street was one mass of a happier fortune than the miserable past and present, in which all is and has been uncertainty. revulsions, ruin and disappointment.

If we-with the aid of the grand discovery of Fourier-were not able to convince men of the immense superiority of Association, and the vast benefits-moral and intellectual, as well as worldlywhich it would confer upon them, a few years more of isolated and incoherent exertion, of relentless, envious and fiendish competition, with the poverty seen in the crowd, and then, as if there had been to which it reduces the Laboring Classes, and the horrible selfishness, spirit of disobligingness and man of the Nation. He answered it; and, in a antipathy to which it gives rise, will convince Men practically of it, and they will flee to Association

From the London Phalanx.

We want the true elevation of Mankind from animal to spiritual being. We want the mental and the moral and physical refinement of the Human Race, and we believe we know the means by which our wants may be and will be satisfied pro-

These means consist of numerous details in prinriple and action, simultaneously and consecutively to be realized as circumstances and the will of God permit; but first of all, the people must be more or less emancipated from the drudgery of more brute labor and continuous physical exertion. This requires a special combination, which we shall allude o presently, as the industrial charter of our new industrial world. When this first step in gradual emancipation has been partly realized, we shall commence a course of unitary and incessant moral training based on spiritual principles or true Religion, and then moral, mental and material elevation will be carried on together in progressive unity as far as possible, and with as much rapidity as prudence and good faith will warrant, under Providence. This is what we want, then; and the first thing

to be realized, according to this want, is a New Industrial World, of which the chart contains two eading elements. 1st. Locate the people on the land in joint-stock

freeholds. 2d. That machinery may labor for the Mass, and not against them.

These are the fundamental points of our Indus

trial Charter; the first of all our wants, but not the most important. Until this want has been secured in practical arrangements, nothing can be done to raise the Human Race from animality to rationality and heavenly consociation. To feed them, only, in their brutal degradation, is a brutal want, and not the want of a true Christian, who should love his neighbor as himself, and also love his enemies. We are disgusted with the wants of sects and par-

ties in exclusive animality, because their wants are merely selfish, and the policy which they adopt to gain their paltry ends, is low and groveling and hateful; and insanity pervades their understanding because selfishness pervades their souls: and thence it is that none can understand the laws of truth and justice in Society, but those who want to practice Christian principles, and love their neighbors as themselves. But what is most disgusting in exclusive parties is, that, though they do not love their neighbors as themselves, they want to make the world believe they do, and hence they are vociferous in wordy warfare, crying out against their neighbors, and deluding the bewildered multitude by fixing epithets upon each other, and discussing the propriety of false pretensions. Each brands the others with the epithets of "infidelity," and "robbery," and "insincerity;" and while the multitude are gazing stupidly at their conflicting leaders, they are robbed of all their temporal productions, and excluded from the light of spiritual truth and happiness.

WHOLE NO. 466. TO A DISCERNING PUBLIC

the heart of man. He alights upon the shores of Time the roost helpless of all God's creatures, but as soon as Reason rears her standard, he sees, and thinks, and encircles himmost noble intellect which distinguishes him as the head of all. By his power mountains are leveled, rivers are turned from their course, the land is girt with iron-bound tracks, enabling him to fly, as it were, with the wings of the wind; the ocean sparkles beneath his feet as the gallant ship speeds on to some distant shore. But with all this delegated wisdom. man is belpless still; as the green foliage of nature is destrayed by the autumnal frosts, so are men cut down by the band of disease. It walks abroad and we cannot stay its progress; men fall by the wayside, and others mourn improvement, who will say that suffering and pain is to ac company us in all our walks of life. Among the many and important discoveries of this generation is one recently an RILLA stands forth alone, and by its own works proclaims it power-that mute eloquence, so irresistibly affecting in the appeals of the suffering for relief, has been answered .-Diseases have been cured by this invaluable meditine, such as not furnished in the records of time. These things are done in our public places and the highways. They are brought before the world to substantiate beyond doubt the healing virtues of this new preparation, and the facts unfolded, although gigantic, are as plain as the light of day and where is that High Priest of Envy that can gainsay Truth.

submitted to the careful consideration of a discerning publie, and its truth vouched for from such a source as cannot be called in question. It may well be said, " Truth is

Stranger than Fiction."

New York, Sept. 14, 1842.

Messes Sands: Gent.—In the choiera summer of the year 1832, a disease first made its appearance on the end of my tongue, which continued to spread gradually for three years, during which time I was under the treatment of different physicians without receiving any essential benefit. I was salivated until the flesh dropped from my gums. My common assessment of the property causering and the property causering states. tongue was scarified, frequently cauterized, slit lengthwise, and cut crosswise, until I was told that the only cure would be to cut my tongue off st the root; but as it seemed uncertain whether this would put a stop to the ravages of such a disease, I preferred to risk my life rather than submit to the operation.

A scrofulous affection now commenced on my right cheek

A scrofulous affection now commenced on my right cheek a little below the eye, and continuing inward soon attacked the bone, forming matter internally, which discharged in the mouth through an opening caused by the extraction of a tooth. The disease then seized upon the roof of the mouth, just under the opening from the nose, and soon destroying the bone, continued its progress upward and backward into the bones of the nose, which it destroyed, together with the cartilages. A gathering then took place in my head, which discharged a thick fetid matter from the nesse, which resembled soft bones or shells, as it came out in strings as large round as a goose-quill. Pieces of bone also dropped from my head into the mouth through the passage made by the disease in the upper jaw. The complaint now spread over disease in the upper jaw. The complaint now spread over the nose and enveloped both eyes, destroying the lower eye-lashes and stopping the opening from the eyes to the nose, which caused almost a continual flow of tears. At this Efforts are also making in other quarters to organize Associations, which will, without doubt, produce results in the course of the year.

These Associations have commenced with moderate means, and are consequently incomplete, but they are all successful.

People are becoming sick and disgusted with the present system of envious and ruinous Competition, and of universal Opposition, Antagonism and Distrust, in which every man's hand is raised

> (which is that of a shoemaker,, almost as well as at any period of my life.
>
> With lasting gratitude, 1 shall ever remain yours, most GEORGE DULAY, 114 Willet-st. gratefully, GEURGE BULAT, IT The facts as above stated are strictly true, he having applied to me for a letter of recommendation to Messrs. Sands, and the cure came strictly under my personal observation.
>
> ABRAHAM HATFIELD,
>
> ABRAHAM HATFIELD,

> so short time ago. My appetite is good, I sleep murally and for two weeks past I have been able to follow my trade

Alderman of the 11th Ward of the city of New-York. September 16, 1842. New York, August 23, 1942. Gentlemen,—A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, and as memory ever constant in the task brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost wonder if it For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and

have pass, I shudder at the picture and aimset whomen it is so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, dund with agony—the only voice that came from my lips the voice of greaning, and my enly hope despair. Ethen and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished to die.

Although I stood on the brink of eternity and the thread of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lamp held out to burn: I little thought it would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swallow up the flame. My sickness was first broughton by my imprudently exposing myself to astrong current of air while over-heated, which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My complaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a physician; but I soon began to grow worse, and a playsician was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powerful preparation of mercury, to be followed by sarsaparilla root and lignum vitin made into a tea, which I continurilla root and lignum vitæ made into a tea, which I continu rilla root and lignum vitie made into a tea, which I continued using for several months without intermission. Soos after taking the mercury I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones, joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the skin nearly as big as an egg accompaned with intense burning beat, which keptswelling until they broke, and discharged matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictsons; now commenced those torturing pains termed chronie rheumatism. Attimes it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being torn from each other; at others as if sharp knives were piercing me at every point. The muscles of my legs seemed tied in me at every point. The muscles of my legs seemed tied in knots and were as hard as a bone. My distress was now so great that my groams at eight disturbed the whole house and also some of the families in the adjacent buildings. I had not slept a night since the early part of December last: the not slept a night since the early part of December last: the only sleep I obtained was a few hours during the middle of the day p'llowed up in a chair, and the eruption had also fearfully increased. My face was completely covered with an extending sore. I had now shrunk to a mere skeletonethe skin and flesh were so diseased around my thighs that the bones nearly protruded, and the physicians pronounced my case beyond the reach of medicine. Oh how I wished that I might die. From my long and protracted illness we had become much reduced in circumstances. A short time since while looking in the papers, I chanced to see your Sarsaparilla advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use. The case in some respects resembled my owo, and I found Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use.

The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clung to life. It seemed like a whisper from heaven. The second day after I commenced taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not slept like this before for months. By the time I had used one bottle, the pain had nearly left, the eruption was also much better. I now felt a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be cared. No; this could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and I—I a few days since a miserable, suffering, dying man, was almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first dose I was out, and walked nearly three miles without even the assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now, I am weti! and have testified before my God upon His sacred Word, that all might believe this statement for it is true, true. Oh how ismely these cold words describe those fear-ful nights of agony, those dreadful days of suffering. True! rue. Oh how lamely these cold words escribe those lear-ful nights of agony, those dreadful days of suffering. True! Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may know what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My heart yearns towards those suffering and afflicfed like I was, and I only hope this statement will induce others to pursue the same course for relief. Ever gratefully yours, THOMAS TURNER, 43 Anthony street.

City and County of New-York, sr: I hereby certify that on this 28th day of Angust, 1842, the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, in the Mayor's office, and baging been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed, was true.

ROBT. H. MORRIS,

Mayor of the City of New-York.

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the case of Thomas Turner, and the effect of your Sarsa-parilla upon him; his wife being a member of my congre-gation I have frequently visited them and know the facts to be true. SEYMOUR VAN DEUSEN, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Duane-st. We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner,

do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of his case and the operation of your Satsaparilla upon him.

WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant, corner Church and Leonard-sts.
JOEL B. PURDY. Grocer,
corner Franklin and Church sts.
ISAAC I. COWL, Grocer, 97 Franklin-st.

Reference is also made (if any farther evidence is required) to Mr. James Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., who is acquainted with the above particulars, in whose employ the above named Thomas Turner was for a number of rears. f years.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and reteil, and for expor-Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & CO. Druggists and Chemists Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st, New-York. Sold also by A. B. & D. Sands, 79 and 190 Fulton st.; D. Sands & Co. 77 East Broadway, corner Market street. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

MRS. HOLTON'S Bearding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 Amity-st au50 21 MR. and MRS. BAILEY will re-open their Young Ladies' School, 16 Garroll place, Blee er-street, on Wednesday, 7th of September. They have few vacancies for boarding pupils, their limited number hing twelve. It will readily be perceived that punctual attendance is necessary for the immediate organization of the classes.

LYEMALE SEMINARY at No. 32 Rivington-street, (near the Bowery.) The Institution is divided into three departments, with each a distinct teacher, and all under the supervision of the Principal, and is now open for the reception of pupils.

A Primary School is connected with the Institution, and also a School for small boys.

Girculars may be had on application as above, specifying the studies of the several classes and also the terms, where

the studies of the several classes and also the terms, which

he studies of the times.

V. THOMPSON, Principal, MISS ORAM'S BOARDING AND
DAY SCHOOL will be opened on Thursday, 8th
September, at No. 66 Hammsond street.
Mr. and Mrs. Blebeker, for many years at the head of
a popular Female Seminary in Westbester County, associ-

ated with Miss Oram of this City, having taken the extensive Mansion No. 66 Hammond-street, will open a Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Thursday, Sept. 8th. The building and grounds, for elegance, convenience and healthy location, are not surpassed by any similar institu

tion in the city.

Miss Oran, with assistants, will attend to the instruction of the young ladies, and the domestic department will be under the superintendence of Mrs. Bleecker.

MAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, Wilton, Fairfield county, Conn.—This School is limited in number to twenty. The next Term will commence October 31.

JAMES BETTS, Principal. For Circulars and farther information persons are referred to the Rev. D. Newell, Editor of the Christian Famly Magazine, 132 Nassau-st. Also by calling any time during the first and last weeks of October an interview with the Principal can be secured.

DAULDING INSTITUTE.—A Classical and Commercial boarding school for boys, situated at Yonker's, W. C., 17 miles from the city of N. York has been in operation nearly three years. The winter session will commence in November. A better location is not to be found in the State. Parents and guardians who wish an eligible school are invited to visit the establishment. Girculars at the office of the Churchman, Nassaust, No. 171, 0481

WM. MURRELLY, Principal.

DOARDING SCHOOL.—Irving Insti-tute—An English and Classical Boarding School for Young Genilemen, Tarrytown, New York.—[No day scho-lars received.)—WM. P. Lyon. A. M. and Chas. H. Lyon.

A. M., Principals.

Circulars, containing references, catalogue of patrons, and all desirable information, may be had on application at the institution, or at the bookstores of W. A. Colman-203 Broadway; R. Lockwood, 411 Broadway; H. & S. Raynor, 76

MRS. A. E. RUSSELL informs her or receive pupils at her residence, 96 Liberty-street, where inculars also may be obtained. She has permission to refer the fellowing anytheres.

circulars also may be obtained. She has permission to refer to the following gertlemen:—
David M. Reese, M. D., No. 31 Howard-street.
Messrs. Disosway & Brothers, 199 Pearl-street.
Messrs. L. & W. Kirby, 47 Cedar-street.
Francis Hall, Esq., Office Commercial Advertiser.
Mr. Charles Arms, 187 Pearl-street.
Mrs. Russell will also give private instruction to Ladies in a great variety of ornamental needle work, specimens of which may be seen at her residence. Persons destrous of obtaining a knowledge of the above, will be taught from 3 until 5 P. M. Terms, 50 cents per lesson.

intil 5 P. M. Terms, 50 cents per lesson. N. B. Several specimens are an entire new work ANGLISH & CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

DELAWARE ACADEMY, Rev. Dani. Shepard, A. M. Principal.—This flourishing institution is located in the delightful village of Delhi, Delaware county, 67 miles west of ightful village of Delhi, Delaware county, 57 miles west of Catskill, in the midst of a country noted for its healthy climate. It has two departments, male and female, both under the superintendence of the Principal.

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diate care and superintendence of the Principal for \$125 per anoum, including board, tuition, &c. For any other intormation application may be made to the Principal. Fall

References, RT. REV. B. T. ONDERDONK, D. D. REV. M. EASTBURN, D. D. S. SHERWOOD, ESQ. J. M. CATLIN, ESQ. New-York City. Delhi, Aug. 25, 1842.

DREPARATORY SCHOOL at MID-PREPARATORY SCHOOL at MIDDLETOWN, Connecticut.—A Classical and English
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This School is well supplied with apparatus, both Philosophical and Chemical, including a powerful Telescope,
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leven years experience in this practice. THE COPARTNERSHIP of Cornelius sent. The debts of said firm will be settled by outstal crossent. The debts of said firm will be settled by Ephraim Force, who continues the business of Brass Founder, at No. 265 Water-street. October 1, 1342.

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